

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

FRANK A. MUNSEY

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DO NOT FORGET CHARITY.

An appeal has been made by the Central Relief Association for funds. As an organized charity, the association has accomplished a great deal for the needy of the Capital. The winter has been unusually rigorous, creating an extraordinary demand for relief, and the organization has exhausted its treasury in supplying those who through misfortune have been placed in a more or less dependent condition.

In the enthusiasm for progress, for material development and social betterment, it is to be hoped that Washingtonians will not forget that there are other things to be considered. A community that has no heart for the poor will never make any genuine progress. It is as much of a duty to feed the hungry, clothe the unclothed, and comfort the sick as it is to plan for fine buildings and superb parks.

A city that is quick with the spirit of humanitarianism is blessed in its progress and development. One of the best features of the better civilization is the appreciation of the people for the instinct which moves men and women to the succor of those who really need assistance.

HOMAGE TO AMERICAN HEROES.

When Prince Henry of Prussia listened with appreciation to the eloquence of John Hay on the life and services of America's latest hero, and when he placed upon the tomb of the first President a floral tribute, he touched the hearts of the people of the United States.

Despite London immundo and the paroxysms of anti-foreign orators within the domain of Uncle Sam, the American people have enough generosity to believe that even a son of royalty can pay tribute to the great men of a democracy without harboring an ulterior motive.

Uncrowned though he was, except with the love and appreciation of his comrades and his people, Washington was a monarch, in the figurative sense, as great as ever breathed the pure air of heaven. If ever man led men by "divine right" Washington did. And he led them into the green pastures of liberty and equality.

William McKinley, too, was a regal leader. Without the ermine, he had the homage and devotion of men. Prince Henry, of royal blood, did honor to himself as well as to the illustrious dead when he paid homage to their worth and works.

TROUBLES OF GENIUS IN NAMING AN INVENTION.

The troubles of an inventor do not always end with the securing of a patent and the marketing of his device, says "The North American Inventor." There is that hydra-headed literary difficulty from which the strongest shrink—the naming of the baby. Few new owners of a gift of the stork spend more time in anxious thought than does the unhappy inventor who cannot find either in his own thoughts or the suggestions of his friends the proper appellation for the child of his brain.

And some of the names which are finally chosen are the height of absurdity. Why should an unassuming public be compelled to twist its tongue to the pronunciation of such anachronisms as "telegraphony," the science of a new instrument; "telatograph," describing writing sent over a wire, or "teleacrogram," the name of the product of a new engraving machine? Why this overworking of "tele"?

"Wireless telegraph" is going through the mill and coming out aerography, aerology, aerography, and even (shudder, O ye shades of Morse!) "sans-wiregraphy!" Who does not remember the fever of naming the vehicle which moves with a power contained within itself? The advertising pages of any magazine contain the defunct suggestions, rehabilitated and provided with new life as the trade names of particular varieties of the automobile.

Here is a chance for a brand new business. Let some enterprising student who knows Latin and Greek, and Sanskrit, and the Umballa idiom announce the discovery of the science of naming things—say "titology," or "appelaography"—and proceed to name their devices for desperate inventors. A charge of \$1 per letter, or \$5 per syllable might be arranged by law to keep the names simple! They might do good and could not inflict on a helpless world any more outrageous names than those at present chosen by the makers of the new and useful.

Current Press Comment.

Cured of Octophobia.

Baltimore Herald—Strange are the mutations of the times and the customs when one reads of ex-Governor Hogg of Texas dining with nobility and reveling in wealth.

Not in the Patriot Class.

Baltimore American—With the firm of Aguilado & Lukan out of business, the work of pacification in the Philippines ought to be easier. Even the anti-imperialistic friends of the Philippines should be glad of this recent capture, since Lukan is said to be one of the most ferocious of the native leaders and responsible for many atrocities. At any rate, no sympathy need be wasted on him as an unfortunate patriot.

Motor's Anticipated Triumph.

New York Evening Telegram—It is expected that the Motor will defeat the crack British schooner yacht. If it does the humiliation may be lightened a bit from the fact that the craft wasn't "made in Germany."

A Startling Metamorphosis.

Butte Intermountain—What if Mr. Talha, who has been arrested for kidnapping Miss Stone, should turn out to be our own Pat Crowe!

Documentary Evidence Called For.

Nashville Banner—Miss Stone has actually been released, but many people will probably not believe the good news, so often before heralded and denied, until they read the lady's magazine articles telling all about it.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Veto.

Atlanta Constitution—Various newspapers are inviting Teddy to veto almost everything that Congress is preparing to send down the Avenue. We think, however, he will be very chary of monkeying with the N. G. button.

Deficient Horse Traders.

San Francisco Chronicle—Great Britain may get out of the scandal in the War Office over the high price paid for horses without smirching any officers, but it can hardly conceal the fact that some of them were very poor hands at a horse trade.

Minister Wu's Americanization.

Philadelphia Times—Certainly Mr. Wu is a mighty convincing example of the possibility of Americanizing the Chinese. Meeting Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, in the corridor of a New York hotel, he shook his fist in his face, accused him of unfair hostility to the Chinese, and told him to "get off the earth and sit down."

The Only Fireproof Buildings.

New York Mail and Express—Slowly but surely the conviction is being borne in upon us that the Washington Monument, the Eiffel Tower, and the Pyramids of Egypt are the only "fireproof" buildings that are fireproof.

A Test of Christianity.

Pittsburgh Dispatch—The question is raised in Kansas whether a man can be a Christian on \$5 per week. Inasmuch as the ideal Christian quality is self-denial and abnegation the question might as pertinently be whether he can be anything else.

Personal Notes About Washington People.

Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Street have returned from a visit to New Orleans and Mobile.

Miss Florence Raymond, of Racine, Wis., is the guest of Miss Grace Lee, of 139 Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Parsons have returned from Palm Beach. While South they viewed the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and visited the Charleston Exposition.

Mrs. Mary F. Powell has been called to her home, near Glymont, Md., by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Gardner, who was thrown from her carriage early in the winter. Mrs. Gardner apparently recovered from the shock, but has suffered a relapse.

Mr. and Mrs. Corryton M. Woodbury, of Middlebury, Ky., are guests of Mrs. Belle Rhodes McDowell at the Lenox.

Mr. George F. Tuckerman has taken a cottage at Asbury Park for the coming season. The family summer home, on the Rockville Road, will be occupied by Mr. Tuckerman's brother, Albert Tuckerman, of Minneapolis, who will take possession about the 1st of May. Mr. Albert Tuckerman has not visited his old home for over fifteen years.

Miss Caroline Livingston Bagley, who has spent the winter in New York with her aunt, Mrs. Shirley Goldborough, has returned to her home in this city.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Keen and the Rev. Father Phelan, both of St. Louis, were visitors at Georgetown University Thursday. They took dinner with the faculty and departed for Baltimore last evening. The Archbishop is enjoying a brief vacation. Father Phelan is editor of the "Western Watchman," published in the interest of the Catholic Church.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CAPITAL'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By H. H. TWOMBLY, Ex-Secretary of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

There should be the same pleasant relations and perfect harmony existing in our schools as exists in model homes, if we are to give our country good citizens—good men and refined women.

The best and, therefore, the proper method of managing our public schools is one of the most important questions of the day.

One of the two greatest evils exists in nearly every school community, i. e., insufficient government or too much government.

There is no question as to the latter evil being the greater of the two, as that condition deprives the teachers, the large majority of whom are much more competent than the governing power, of exercising any discretion, but, on the contrary, binds them down to impractical and irritating rules, which condition impairs their efficiency and unfits them for the best work.

On the other hand, if the control be lax and indifferent, the teacher may exercise judgment, based on training and experience, as well as use discretion without the fear of dismissal for insubordination.

The greatest and most serious and most lasting evil of improper government and conflict in our schools is the bad impression left on the minds of pupils. Such impressions during childhood are not easily cured, but are carried into

after life, or manhood and womanhood. And discord in the school board or between the board and the instructors is soon known to every pupil. Therefore, there should be the same pleasant relations and perfect harmony existing in our schools as exists in model homes, if we are to give to our country good citizens—good men and refined women.

In nine cases out of ten, school boards are composed either of politicians or favorites of the appointing power, merit and fitness being of the least importance. The result is the board or organization is soon divided into factions, each working and dickering for some selfish purpose or some pet scheme, or else using his position to augment the patronage of his profession or calling, or trying to force some foolish and impractical idea into the schools, while the most troublesome member of all is the one who is always hunting for trouble and frauds and never finding them. The true purpose for which they should labor—a perfect school system—is entirely overlooked.

These conditions are caused by and the fault lies in too large a

It is admitted by nearly everyone that our District government is a model form of government. Then why should the same system not possess the like advantages if applied to the government of public schools?

The larger the body the greater number of conflicting elements are brought together.

"The model method, therefore, for the government of public schools, and especially those of cities and large towns, is by three commissioners, one of whom should give his entire time and attention to the schools, being prohibited from engaging in any other business, and the other two should act as advisers. Meetings should be held often, daily if deemed expedient. They should be selected entirely on the ground of merit and their peculiar fitness for the work, and should be well paid for their services.

The advantages of this system would be that all sections would receive equal consideration and advantages, and the strong man from some particular ward or school district would not be there to try to secure everything for his section.

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PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT TO PENSION THE CLERKS.

There have been many arguments pro and con on the proposition to establish a pension system for Government clerks. The following communication from the president of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association indicates that the movement is making progress, and its advocates are hopeful that it will ultimately be successful.

By J. W. STARR,

President United States Civil Service Retirement Association.

Thinking that many of the thousands of those in Washington and elsewhere who are interested in a measure for the retirement of superannuated Government employees may be misled by the article over the signature of Joseph Trainor, in your issue of the 27th instant, I beg to say, as president of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, that there are not, and never have been, any dissensions among the members of the committee having the matter in charge.

A more harmonious committee never existed. Nor is it true that "so far as that committee is concerned, the clerk's cause is hopeless." On the contrary, the progress made is highly satisfactory to all concerned, and the committee hopes and expects to be in a position at no far distant date to present to Congress, through proper channels, a bill that will fulfill all requirements.

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.

California's Big Trees.

Representative Kahn, the popular member from the Golden Gate, is anxious to have Congress take some action which will preserve the big trees of California. He believes that a national park should be established to include the forest where the trees stand, and that they should be looked after and cared for as one of the wonders of the world. Public sentiment in California is so strong that people would not permit the trees to be hewn down and destroyed, but to ensure safety, the San Francisco Representative believes that a national reservation should be made of the big tree forest.

Speaking of these marvels of forestry Mr. Kahn tells an interesting story of the discovery of the big trees. Abundant in the early days wandered from the usual trail, and by accident came upon these giants of the forest. He looked at them with wonder and amazement, and for a time could scarce believe his own existence. He retraced his steps, marking the way, and journeyed back to the settlement. He felt certain that no one would be credulous enough to believe him if he stated that he had found trees 200 feet high and 80, 90, or 100 feet in circumference.

He was not sure but that if he returned with such a narrative people would not consider him insane. He accordingly wrote a report regarding him as a lineal descendant of Ananias, so he reported only that he had killed a gigantic grizzly bear, as large as the grizzly bears of the six men to bring in the beast. This proved to be so plausible a story that five or six men consented to accompany him to the spot where he started the bear. The hunter pointed out the enormous trees, and then told his companions why he had deceived them with the story of the bear.

"No Seat No Fare" Bill. Among the local bills recently introduced in the House none has caused more talk than the "No seat no fare" bill which is now before the House District Committee. The author of the measure, Representative Albert A. Blakeney of Maryland, says the bill is practical and that he will press it. The street railway companies in the District should put on a car to accommodate the traffic, and then, he said, everybody could be provided with a seat. But unless Congress takes some action, he contends, the street car companies will continue to do just as they please.

Mr. Blakeney is preparing another bill which he will introduce in a few days. It is to require every street car company in the District to furnish an all-night service on every line of the street. The service is to begin at 1 o'clock a. m. and continue until the regular daily schedule begins. The Pennsylvania Avenue cars, Mr. Blakeney said, were all right, and it is a great convenience to people who are kept out late and who live on the line of that railroad, but there are other lines of street railroads, he claims, along which people live who are denied the all-night service, and it is for these people he will introduce the bill. Mr. Blakeney believes the street car companies of the Capital of the nation should furnish an all-night car service without being compelled to do so by an act of Congress.

Senate Abandons Saturday Holiday.

The Senate has lost nearly a week over the Tillman-McLaurin episode. Time is valuable this session, and it is thought likely that the usual Saturday holiday will be dispensed with for a month or more, to make up for the days during which the Senate was afraid to do anything more than meet and adjourn, for fear of bringing on an unpleasant party division.

It is rare that a session is held on Saturday, but today will be an exception to the rule. No motion to adjourn over until Monday was made yesterday.

Mr. Frye's Rule on Fisticuffs. President pro tem. Frye of the Senate rules that it is impossible for the official reporters of the Senate to take down a stenographic report of a one-round fight between Senators on the floor, even though the encounter shall occur during a session.

Mr. Frye made his rule yesterday. It caused a laugh. The manner of it was like this: The clerk was reading to the Senate the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Tillman-McLaurin "scrap." The report contained the full official report of all the debate bearing on the incident, including the talk immediately before and immediately following the actual exchange of blows. The committee, in quoting the record, had for some reason omitted the few naive words of the reporter describing the encounter until the end of the entire story. Mr. Tillman objected to this. He stated that the report made him call the two South Carolina Senators in order for an offense which, according to the report, they had not yet committed.

The President pro tem then made his explanation: "The reason of the error, it will be seen, is that there is no way for the official reporters to make a stenographic report of a personal encounter."

A Fast Train.

Representative Swanson is one of the Southern members who understands the colored brother about as well as any of his colleagues in the House. He is able to affect a negro dialect which would be worth no small sum to the average minstrel. The other day he was telling some of his fellow-members the story of an old darkey who was testifying in a case down in Virginia in which he was interested. The matter before the court related to a railroad accident, and quite naturally the speed of the train was a question at issue. An old negro was brought in and sworn for the purpose of testifying upon this point. He began in a very solemn and dignified manner to give his evidence, but as he progressed he became somewhat excited.

"Why, boss!" he exclaimed, addressing the attorney who was interrogating him, "dat dar train am de fas' dar train you ever did see, sah. Why, dat train go so fast, sah, dat it take two men to see her gweib, sah, one ter say 'Here she come,' and de yuther ter holler, 'Dar she goes.' An' dat am all dar am to dat train, sah."

An Appeal for Fractional Currency.

By MR. W. C. DODGE.

A bill has been introduced to coin half cent pieces, but why I cannot imagine, as they are not needed, and no one wants them.

When I went down the Mississippi in 1849, I was surprised in making a small purchase at Quincy, Ill., to have the merchant refuse to receive cents in making change.

Whether this is still the practice there I cannot say. Later, on the Pacific Coast, I found that neither paper money nor cents would pass at all, and I understand that cents are not used there to this day.

When in California in 1849 and 1850 I saw men with large rolls of bank bills, which were worthless, as no one would take them. They were generally kept as curiosities on the gambling tables, gambling being then a very prevalent business, and was considered legitimate by most people.

If Congress wants to do something to accommodate the public it should provide for the issue of fractional currency, such as we had during and after the war.

There has never been anything in the shape of money that was such a convenience to the public, or that was so profitable to the Government. It is infinitely more convenient for the mass of the people and less expensive for the Government than postal orders or currency. Why, then, not let us have it? There is no more reason why we should not have fractions of the dollar in paper than there is why we should not have paper multiples of the dollar—twos, fives, tens, etc. It would save a vast amount of time both to the public and the officials, and be one of the greatest conveniences we could have. I never could understand why its issue was abandoned.

LINCOLN'S DIGNITY.

There remains in some quarters an impression that in his personal manner and address Abraham Lincoln was too brusquely, sometimes even offensively, familiar with his daily associates, but certainly no person could appear less so throughout all his correspondence and official utterances. Even in informal and purely personal matters his numerous notes and telegrams to his closest friends were always most respectfully dignified. If anything, too stiffly formal.

Periodically a story goes the rounds of the public press, which the President addresses his Secretary of War as "Dear Stanton," directing him to appoint a certain man to the army. In due season Stanton replies: "Dear Mr. Lincoln," or "Dear Mr. Lincoln," as we further correspondence between "Dear Stanton" and "Dear Mr. Lincoln" on the subject, finally culminating in Stanton replying point blank to the President's friend to the chaplaincy. This is to show how yielding Lincoln was, and at the same time Stanton's masterful position in the Cabinet.

Now, there is internal evidence that nothing of this kind ever happened. In the first place, the President and not his Secretary of War appointed all the chaplains in the regular army; secondly, Mr. Stanton was never addressed by the President as "Dear Stanton" on any occasion whatever. Lincoln's correspondence is proof positive of this. It also pretty plainly indicates that if Lincoln had a friend he desired to appoint to an office he would have done so very quickly, despite Mr. Stanton's opposition.

In fact, Lincoln never started even the most hasty note "Dear Stanton," or "Dear Stanton," or "Dear Mr. Lincoln," as we further correspondence between "Dear Stanton" and "Dear Mr. Lincoln" on the subject, finally culminating in Stanton replying point blank to the President's friend to the chaplaincy. This is to show how yielding Lincoln was, and at the same time Stanton's masterful position in the Cabinet.

Lincoln was too serious a man himself to imagine that he could with impunity underrate the dignity of others. Lippincott.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches Guests of Honor at Dinner Given by Mrs. D. D. Colton.

Cards Issued for an Exhibition of Original Drawings of Chinese and Philippine Campaigns by Mr. Sydney Adamson—Merrymakers' Club Entertained by Mrs. Eva Emmerson, of Richmond, Va.

Bazaar and Tea at Rauscher's.

A social and charitable happening of this afternoon will be the bazaar and tea at Rauscher's for the benefit of the Home for Incurables.

Dr. Smart to Entertain.

Mrs. Smart, wife of Dr. Robert Smart, United States Army, will not be at home this afternoon. Dr. Smart will entertain a number of gentlemen friends at dinner tomorrow night.

Italian Ambassador as Guest.

Mrs. D. D. Colton, who has reopened her Connecticut Avenue home, which has been closed during her absence abroad, entertained at dinner Thursday evening, when her guests of honor were the Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches. Other guests present were: Justice and Mrs. McKenna, General and Mrs. Miles, Commander and Mrs. Remy, Senator and Mrs. Hansbrough, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Judge and Mrs. Howry, Baron and Baroness Pastelli, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Emmons, and Mrs. McLean Martin.

Returns From New York.

Miss Marie La Preux has returned from her trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Melchior Give a Tea.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Melchior last Tuesday evening a tea was given by Mrs. John A. Moreland in honor of her sister, Miss Lillian Melchior, and her friend, Miss Florence L. Lowry, who have lately returned from Maryland, after having been icebound for about two weeks. The spacious parlor and dining rooms were tastefully decorated in pink, the tables being adorned with pink carnations and roses. Trailing vines of smilax fell from the chandelier in the center of the room and were caught on either side of the table with bows of pink ribbon. In the games the first prize was won by Miss Florence L. Lowry.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. John Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Wright, the Misses Lillian Melchior, Florence L. Lowry, Dorothy Howard, Bessie Moore, Elizabeth Carpenter, Edna Severn, and the Messrs. George Everett, Charles Howard, George Melchior, Alfred Lawrence, Edgar Handy, and Dr. Joseph H. Abbott, of Maryland.

Entertain Merrymakers.

On Wednesday evening last the Merrymakers were entertained at a dinner by Mrs. Eva Emmerson, of Richmond, Va., at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Riddick, 801 B Street southwest. The meeting was called to order by President Leonard P. Steuart, first in order being the election of officers. The following officers were re-elected by a unanimous vote: Messrs. Leonard P. Steuart, president; Walter R. Harr, vice president; Charles E. Engle, secretary; James I. Chaney, treasurer.

Mrs. Eva Emmerson, who was formerly a member of the Merrymakers, was presented with a handsome silver bon-bon dish as a testimonial of the many pleasant memories of her associations with the club. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles N. Phillips, who expressed the good wishes of the club in a few well chosen words.

The evening was passed in games and other amusements. Later refreshments were served. Among those present were Mrs. Eva Emmerson, Mrs. Riddick, Mrs. Charles Long, Mrs. Musselman, Mrs. Thrift, the Misses Musselman, Olive Tyler, Edith Page, Nellie C. Lee, and Ann Leaman, Mrs. E. H. Hainess, R. E. Hainess, William J. Krouse, R. Brown, F. H. Heidenrich, T. H. Herbert, W. Lynham, Albert Leaman, J. W. Hendricks, and Mr. Phillips.

The next meeting will be with Miss Edith Page, 1941 Vermont Avenue northwest, March 5.

Exhibition of Drawings.

Mr. S. J. Venable has issued cards of invitation to view a number of original drawings of the Chinese and Philippine campaigns, by Mr. Sydney Adamson, war correspondent, at the Venable Art Gallery, 704 Ninth Street. The exhibit will last from March 3 to March 15.

At Home.

Mrs. Elchhorn, assisted by Miss Steer and Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, will be at home, corner First and K Streets northwest, this afternoon.

Mrs. Herbert C. Sanford and her little daughter, Elizabeth Hackett Sanford, of Knoxville, Tenn., are the guests of Mrs. E. A. Haines, at 505 C Street southeast, and will be informally at home to friends on Tuesday, March 4, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 10 p. m.

CIVIL SERVICE TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

The following changes in the classified service of the Treasury Department were announced yesterday:

Appointments—On certification by the Civil Service Commission: Charles F. Sponsler, Pennsylvania, \$1,500; National Bureau of Standards, Miss Adelaide G. King, Washington, \$200; Secretary's office: Benton C. Gardner, Indiana, \$700; Treasurer's office: William H. Kelleher, Michigan, \$700; Treasurer's office.

By transfer from other departments: H. Irving Loving, Virginia, \$720; office of Auditor for the Postoffice Department, from Civil Service Commission; Henry H. Tallmadge, Jr., Pennsylvania, \$720; office of Auditor for the Postoffice Department, from Civil Service Commission; Smith D. Fry, Iowa, \$1,400; office of Auditor for the Postoffice Department, from Postoffice Department; Harlow L. Street, California, \$900; office of Auditor for War Department, from War Department; William O. Engler, New Jersey, \$1,400; Treasurer's office, from Government Printing Office.

Promotions—Secretary's office: John H. Matson, \$720 to \$1,000; Miss Mary M. Hoover, District of Columbia, \$620 to \$720; Miss Sophie Weber, District of Columbia, \$620 to \$720; Ernest Satterly, Louisiana, \$600 to \$1,000.

Supervising Architect's office: Harwood Graves, Virginia, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss Florence Davies, District of Columbia, \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Coast and Geodetic Survey: F. F. Rhodes, Pennsylvania, \$900 to \$1,200; H. W. Rhoads, California, \$900 to \$1,200; W. H. Burger, Colorado, \$720 to \$900; B. A. Baird, Texas, \$720 to \$900.

Office of Auditor for the Interior Department: W. W. Wild, California, \$660 to \$1,200; Office of Auditor for Postoffice Department: James L. Vilder, Texas, \$720 to \$900; Thomas S. Mallon, Illinois, \$720 to \$900.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States: John W. Lowell, Illinois, \$1,900 to \$2,500; Parley H. Eaton, New York, \$1,800 to \$2,500; C. C. Swartz, Illinois, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Lemuel Adams, Illinois, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Miss Emma Cilley, Michigan, \$1,400 to \$1,600; William H. Walton, New Jersey, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Alex. McLean, Peoples, South Carolina, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Frank M. Skinner, District of Columbia, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Miss Mary Leet, Tennessee, \$1,000 to \$1,200; John W. Ewing, Michigan, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss Mary Chapman, Massachusetts, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss Louise B. Hunter, Michigan, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Harry H. Hubbert, Pennsylvania, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Luman Carpenter, Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,200; William E. Lands, Pennsylvania, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss R. F. Clarke, New Jersey, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss Josephine Miller, Colorado, \$900 to \$1,000; Will S. Elliott, Georgia, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss Anna B. Adams, District of Columbia, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss C. C. Angel, Kansas, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss C. C. Angel, Kansas, \$900 to \$1,000; Robert E. L. Nicholson, Louisiana, \$900 to \$1,000; B. P. Starratt, Missouri, \$900 to \$1,000; B. P. Hickox, Michigan, \$900 to \$1,000; R. L. Edwards, Texas, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss G. C. Montgomery, Virginia, \$900 to \$1,000; Larry D. Sneed, South Carolina, \$900 to \$1,000; Frank C. Larrimore, Ohio, \$840 to \$900; W. L. Alexander, Texas, \$840 to \$900; Chas. Gelliksen, North Dakota, \$720 to \$900; Mary M.